has been reached by no action of Govern-hent, but by the act of God, through human instrumentalities of discovery and invention, oes not lessen our gratitude.

Independence Day, July 4, was celebrated in the convention city by the announcement that the Parker managers had got along far enough in their calculations to assert that Judge Parker would be nominated on either the first or the second ballot and that ex-United States Senator George E. Turner of Washington would be his running mate. Mr. Hill favored the nomination of Turner, while Mr. Sheehan remained true to his first love. Marshall Field of Chicago. Judson Har-mon of Ohio pulled out as a candidate for the Presidential nomination and his friends began to speak of him as a Vice-Presidential possibility. John R. McLean of Washington and Ohio was also mentioned for the place, as he has been mentioned in all Democratic national conventions for decade. The Turner boom lasted only two days. Turner was denounced by the Southerners as having been a carpetbagger in the reconstruction days and others declared that Turner had been a fiat money man, an anything-in-politics, and so on. Still that boom for Gorman for the Presidential nomination was heard in the land. Pennsylvania declared positively for Parker, Gen. Miles arrived and announced his candidacy, and all hands grinned. Thomas F. Ryan of New York and Virginia arrived with this money plank, of which he was the author:

The Democratic party pledges itself to the maintenance of the existing money standard

Mr. Ryan was soon with Mr. Davis and later Mr. Ryan visited all the delegations in his advocacy of his money plank. Mr. Davis was West Virginia's representative on the committee on platform, and he worked assiduously for Mr. Ryan's plank. Tammany, with Charles F. Murphy, arrived, and Mr. Cockran, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany and Senator Victor J. Dowling bombarded the delegates with the declaration that Parker couldn't carry New York and that Cleveland could.

The delegates wouldn't listen to the name of Cleveland, but declared that if there was any way by which New York could switch from Parker to McClellan there might be some use in the talk of

Cockran, Delany and Dowling.

It was on this day, July 4, that the national committee began its sittings to hear the contests. Seventy-one seats were in dispute, as follows: The entire Illinois delegation, numbering 54 votes; the District of Columbia delegation, with 6 votes; the Second district of Maine, with 3 votes: the Tenth district of Indiana, with 2 votes; the Twelfth Ohio district, with 2 votes, and the First and Sixth districts of Pennsylvania, 4 votes.

The national committee had become wearied of Bryanism and Hearstism and all radicalism, and while it was the same committee, individually, that had been selected at the Bryan-Stevenson convention at Kansas City in 1900, the committee as a body had undergone a complete change in its collective sentiment.

The most interesting dispute to be settled was that in Illinois, whose fifty-four delegates had been instructed to vote for Hearst on the first and last ballots in the convention and never to desert him. They were to stand by Hearst, according to their instructions, until the cows came home. The friends of Judge Parker in the committee, and they dominated it, decided that a dele-gation which believed in accepting such ironelad instructions should be unseated. Judge Parker's friends, in other words, wanted a delegation which, while obeying the instructions of the Illinois State convention to vote for Hearst, would desert him after the first ballot.

Bryan's fight in the committee for the original Illinois Hearstites was fierce. He denounced John P. Hopkins of Chicago as a "highwayman" and likened him to "a anger at the Hopkins crowd.

On July 5 the committee decided against the Bryan-Hearst contestants, and the Illinois dispute was referred to the committee on credentials to be named in the convention. It was on this day also that Mr. Cockran submitted to the New York delegation the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this dele gation a plain statement in the Democratic platform that the decision of the people, as twice expressed, on the standard of value should be accepted as a final settlement of the coinage question, and is absolutely es sential to any prospect of success at the

Mr. Cockran submitted this when he saw that Senator McCarren had not preeented his promised resolution. Mr. Cockran's resolution was on motion of Mr. Sheehan, referred to Mr. Hill, who had just been elected New York's member on the committee on resolutions. The knowledge that the Pennsylvanians had declared for Parker induced other delegates from other States to hop aboard the Parker band wagon, and the day closed with Parker steadily gaining. Bryan, though, stoutly persisted in maintaining that he had 400 delegates pledged to vote against Parker on the first and the 101st ballots, and that Parker thus couldn't get the necessary twothirds vote to nominate him.

But Thomas F. Ryan and his friends in the South who had favored Gorman if he would stand would make no coalition whatever with Bryan or any of Bryan's friends, and without Mr. Ryan and his associate Southerners Bryan's claims were fallacious and Parker's nomination was assured, if not on the first, certainly on the second ballot. This situation was copper riveted on

July 6, when Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia declared for Parker in the morning, before the first session of the convention was held, in which Cleveland's name, mentioned by Temporary Chairman Williams, was received with thunderous applause lasting 13 minutes and 35 seconds. It was that day also that the new national committee was elected favorable to Judge Parker and Judge Parker's friends, that Senator Bailey of Texas declined to be permanent chairman of the convention and Col. Guffey started his boom for Gov. Dockery for Vice-President. Turner had been dropped. It was on this day also that it was candidly admitted for the first time that, had not Mr. Hill insisted on the instructions for Judge Parker at the Albany convention on April 18, McClellan might have run off with the delegation because of

the strength he had in other States. It was also on July 6 that the platform builders began to get to work. Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia had been elected chairman of the committee on resolutions which had been named in the first session of the convention. Senator Daniel appointed a sub-committee of eleven to prepare a platform to be submitted to the full committee of fifty members. Those on the sub-committee were: Mr. Hill of New York, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, B. F. Shively of Indiana, Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, Representative Williams of Mississippi, ex-Cov. Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Ex-Representative Benjamin T. Cable of Illinois, John P. Poe of Maryland, ex-United States Senator Henry

G. Davis of West Virginia, and Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, with Sena-tor Daniel as the presiding officer. The subcommittee did little work at its first session beyond receiving planks from hundreds of pestiferous persons with all sorts of isms, and adjourned until the morning of July 7.

pare a document which would be ready for the full committee of fifty, which was to assemble at 8 o'clock in the evening. It completed its labors just after dusk Bryan and Williams could not attend this all day session of the sub-committee. Williams was still swinging the gavel as temporary chairman of the convention, and Bryan was doing battle in the convention in de fence of a minority report of the committee on credentials. The majority report of that committee sustained the action of the national committee in pitching out the Bryan-Hearst delegates, especially those for Illinois. Bryan's reception in the convention, when he mounted the platform to protest against the majority report of the committee, was tumultuous. Yet Bryan lost the fight. He was beaten by a vote of 647 to 299, the fifty-four delegates for Illinois not voting. The 200 votes represented exactly the strength of Bryan and Hearst combined in the convention, and the claim that they had 400 delegates pledged to vote on all ballots, or in fact on any ballet was thus demonstrated to be without foundation. Yet t was also demonstrated that with these 299 votes the Bryan-Hearst combination could have easily accomplished Judge Parker's defeat for the nomination had the conservative Democrats who were not tied to Judge Parker's fortunes thrown their strength to the Bryan-Hearst crowd. In addition to these 299 votes there were the 183 votes instructed to Gorman, Olney, Wall, Gray, Harmon, Kilbourne, Cockrell and Folk, besides the uninstructed States like Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and other delegations which only the day be-fore had switched over to Parker rather than have any alliance with the Bryan-

Hearst outfit. The anti-Bryan vote of 647 to sustain the majority report of the committee on cre-dentials was not sufficient to nominate Judge Parker. New Jersey on that day swurg into line for Parker, although ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr. chairman of the delegation, was empowered to cast the vote of the State for Cleveland, provided Cleveland was put in nomination by a delegate from another State.

At 8 o'clock that night Bryan and Williams joined their confrères on the subcommittee on resolutions, and learned that, by a vote of 7 to 3, the sub-committee had adopted the following plank on the money

The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding \$2,000,000,000 to the world's supply, of which \$700,000,000 falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political con-

The vote on the foregoing plank was as follows: Ayes-Daniel of Virginia, Hill of New York, Hamlin of Massachusetts, Cable of Illinois, Poe of Maryland, Pattison of Pennsylvania and Davis of West Virginia. Noes-Shively of Indiana, Du Bois of Idaho and Newlands of Nevada.

Bryan at once began to storm. He pranced around the committee room in his anger, and he was at the height of it when the full committee of fifty assembled for the purpose of discussing the platform submitted by the sub-committee. The full committee was in session from 9 o'clock that evening until 11:20 the following day, which was July 8. No recesses were taken, not even for food or drink.

During that more than all night session Bryan was intolerant and arrogant in his demeanor. He even expressed sentiments train robber." Bryan thumped the table in the committee room and shouted his some of his fellows on the committee. He some of his fellows on the committee. He of the money plank as submitted by the majority of the sub-committee, and to all who differed with him he had but one phrase to utter. "You are plutocrats; you are for the god of gold," Bryan said.

He said he wouldn't have such a plank in the platform. As an offset he introduced the Kansas City platform of 1900, and fired at the committee an income tax plank and a dozen other planks, all calculated to worry the committee and make it all the more difficult for it to adopt the subcommittee's plank on the money question.

In the course of the discussion Bryan called Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, a plutocrat.

"You will not be permitted to speak to me in that manner, Mr. Bryan," declared Mr. Hamlin, and Bryan apologized. In fact, all during the night Bryan shot derisive and positive statements at his fellows only to be called to order by Chairman Daniel. He harped on the Kansas City platform until Senator Tillman glared at him and in a voice that was like a springless wagon hustling over a corduroy road,

"Boy! Boy! you say you love the Kansas City platform. Well, you loved your grandmother, didn't you?. Well, she died four years ago, and has it been necessary to drag her corpse into the parlor to sit for com-

pany ever since?" Senator Bailey, who had declined to be permanent chairman of the convention and in whose place Representative Champ Clark of Missouri had been selected; Chairman Daniel and a number of others advised Mr. Hill that in deference to Mr. Bryan's wishes the so-called money plank ought to be eliminated. Mr. Hill, however, would not agree to this until Mr. Bryan withdrew his income tax plank and all the other planks which, as Mr. Hill said afterward, would have greatly jeoparded Judge Parker's nomination. All those who advised Mr. Hill to acquiesce in the withdrawal of the money plank submitted by the sub-committee told him that they were for Parker's nomination, but that they could not go back to their constituents and tell them that they had stultified themselves as to the money plank of 1896 and 1900. So it was finally agreed between Mr. Hill and his friends and Mr. Bryan and his friends that all mention of the money question should be eliminated from the platform which was to be submitted to the convention for final adoption. The money plank of the sub-committee was then voted down by the full committee on resolutions by a vote of 50 to 15.

Most of the platform committee went to bed at noon on July 8. All were utterly wearied by the all night session and the fierce debates. The convention had a thirty minute session in the morning and adjourned to 8 o'clook in the evening. Champ Clark swung the gavel as permanent chairman and Senator Daniel, chair man of the platform committee, read the platform and moved the previous question and the platform was quickly adopted. Mr. Littleton then put Judge Barker in nomination and all of the other candidates Hearst, Olney, Cockrell, Wall, Gray and Miles-were put in nomination. The demonstrations for Parker, Hearst and Cockrell were the events of the night. The seconding speeches became so tirescene that the convention adopted a resolution

limiting them to four minutes. It was first proposed to limit them to one minute each. Champ Clark yielded the gavel to Senator Bailey of Texas in order to put Cockrell of Missouri in nomination. By an arrangement between Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and Bryan, Nebraska yielded to Wisconsin on the roll call and Rose de-All day July 7 the sub-committee on

platform pegged away in its efforts to prelivered a vitriolic speech against the New Yorkers, who, he said, never came united to a Democratic national convention Mayor Rose hurled epithets and insults at the New Yorkers, declaring that they were forever washing their soiled linen in public and that so far as he knew the counties which had voted for the instructions for Judge Parker were invariably Republican on election day, while the bail-iwicks which had opposed the instructions for Judge Parker at the Albany State convention always furnish the Democratio

majorities on election day. Mayor Rose was interrupted several times by delegates who insisted that he was not speaking to a nomination but was nsulting Democrats. Mayor Rose continued his personal epithets and wound up by putting Wall of Wisconsin in nomination

for President. It was when Wisconsin was called by the clerk of the convention that Bryan, according to his arrangement with Rese had the opportunity to speak for Nebraska. It was then well along toward 4 o'clock Saturday morning, July 9. The convention was utterly worn out and yet that great audience of 15.000 souls remained in its place Bryan denounced Roosevelt as a man of iron and granite and fond of war he denounced ex-Gov. Frank S. Black for his speech in the Chicago Republican national convention placing Roosevelt in nomination, and went on to declare that Roosevelt could be beaten and ought to be beaten, especially because of the senti-ments ex-Gov. Black had uttered in putting Roosevelt in nomination. Bryan charged that he himself had failed of election in 1896 and 1900 because Democrats had

"You may dispute whether I made a good fight, you may dispute whether I ran a good race, but you cannot deny that I kept

thought him dangerous and then, glaring full into the faces of the New York delega-

tion he thundered:

the faith." The crash of applause which greeted those words inclined many to the belief that the roof was falling in. Mr. Bryan, when quiet was restored, spoke in eloquent terms of the platform which had been adopted by the convention earlier in the night. He spoke of it as a good platform, a platform on which we can all stand, added Bryan, and then he formally seconded the nomination of Senator Cockrell of Missouri.

Within a short time the roll call of States was begun for votes on the Presidential nomination. It was not finished until 5:45 o'clock on Saturday morning, July 9, which was 6:45 New York time. Judge Parker was not nominated on the first ballot. He received 658 votes, or nine less than were necessary to nominate him. Before the clerk announced the result of the ballot Idaho swung six votes from Hearst to Parker. This gave Parker within three votes of enough to nominate him. Next Nevada changed two votes from Hearst to Parker. That gave Judge Parker 666 votes, and next came Washington with a change of ten votes from Hearst to Parker, and after that Gov. Dockery of Missouri flung the thirty-six votes of his State from Cockrell to Parker and moved to make Judge Parker's nomination unanimous. It will stand as a unanimous nomination, but Bryan and his followers from Nebraska never voted for Parker to make it so.

The tired delegates and audience went to their hotels and homes to be in readiness for the next session at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 9. All that morning murmurs were heard against the platform which had been adopted the night before. National committeemen devoted to Judge Parker's fortunes declared that he was beaten from the start and wanted to bet on 10 to 1 on Roosevelt. The editoria article from THE SUN and the editorials from the World and other metropolitan newspapers, all attacking the platform, were telegraphed to St. Louis. The excitement was at the straining point. The delegates and others interested in the convention had been at fever heat for ten days. They were tired out, cross, disappointed and depressed. Only about half of the delegates straggled into the hall to attend the Vice-Presidential session at 2 o'clock. Within a few moments a telegram was handed to William F. Sheehan. It was the telegram from Judge Parker, which read as follows:

William F Sheehan Hotel Jefferson. I regard the gold standard as firmly and evocably established and shall act accordingly if the act of the convention to-day hall be ratified by the people.

As the platform is silent on the subject my view should be known to the convention. and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me so that another may be nominated before adjournment. ALTON B. PARKER.

Mr. Sheehan showed it to Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont and David B. Hill. and later it was made positively known that Mr. Hill advised Mr. Sheehan to put the telegram in his pocket and say noth ing about it. Mr. Sheehan declined to do so, saying, "This telegram must be shown to all of our friends. It is but just and fair that they see it." Mr. Sheehan showed the telegram to Senator Tillman, Senator Daniel and others. Senator Tillman be came greatly excited and charged Mr. Hill with subterfuge and evasion concerning Judge Parker's money sentiments Senator Daniel was calmer, but none the less troubled. It was decided to adjourn the Vice-Presidential nomination until 5:20 in the afternoon. Meantime Sheehan, Mr. Ryan and Mr. Belmont went to the telegraph' office to verify Judge Parker's despatch. This was accomplished in a short time. Mr. Sheehan then decided to call together Judge Parker's friends in the New York delegation's headquarters at the Southern Hotel.

The convention had been reconvened and these candidates for Vice-President were put in nomination: Representative James R. Williams of Illinois, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, ex-Senato George E. Turner of Washington, ex-Senator William T. Harris of Kansas and Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee.

Only those on the battleground could appreciate the terrific tension under which Judge Parker's friends labored while these candidates for Vice-President were being put in nomination. Many of the delegates had got wind of the telegram; or, rather they had been made aware of its purport and they were so angry at Judge Parker's attitude that they ripped the Parker badges from their coats and stamped upon them In the headquarters of the New York delegation clustered around Mr. Sheehan were Mr. Hill, Senator McCarren, Senator Daniel, Senator Tillman, Gov. Montague of Virginia John P. Poe of Maryland, Sepator Martin of Virginia, ex-Senator Frank Cannon of Utah and a dozen others. Charles Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, re-mained in his room at the Southern Hotel. Representative Bourke Cookran and many as its result.

other Tammany men had departed for their homes early in the day, but were switched back when they reached Indian-apolis, where they learned of Judge Par-

ker's telegram. The meeting of Judge Parker's friends in the New York delegation's room did not break up until 9:20, and it was then decided

to request the convention to send the following telegram to Judge Parker: The platform adopted by this convention is silent upon the question of the monetary standard, because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues are mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomi-

nation on said platform. Then all of the New Yorkers and all the others repaired to the convention hall, save Mr. Hill. He went to his own room in the Southern Hotel and remained there. Bryan had been ill all day at the Jefferson Hotel. His friends said that he had a touch of pneumonia. He learned of Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan at six o'clock

Saturday evening.
Immediately after Mr. Sheehan and the others who had participated in the conference in the rooms of the New York delegation were in their seats in the convention, depresentative John Sharp Williams, who had been temporary chairman of the con-vention, strode upon the platform and read Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan. Vithout further ado, Representative Williams asked the permission of the con-vention to send the telegram which had been got up at the conference of Judge Parker's friends in the rooms of the New York State delegation. Just at that moment Bryan appeared in

the convention. He was greeted with a great outburst of applause. When Mr. Williams finished reading Judge Parker's telegram to Mr. Sheehan and the telegram which he asked the convention to send in reply to Judge Parker, Bryan elbowed his way through the choked aisles and mounted the platform. He started right in to oppose the sending of the telegram. He declared that Judge Parker had been asked for his views on the great questions of the day for a number of months, but that Judge Parker had retained his sphinxlike silence. Bryan went on to declare that Judge Parker would have adopted a far manlier course if he had given expression to his sentiments on the money question before the convention had assembled. Bryan had been reminded, he said, in the committee on pletform that the Albany State convention, which had instructed for Parker, had failed to make any mention of the money question, and Bryan had told his friends in the committee that "the Albany State convention, which instructed for Parker, was a convention for delegate getting purposes, and not for election day purposes." Bryan went on to say in his speech in opposing the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker that if the convention voted to send the telegram he would insist upon tacking to it all of the amendments on the money question which he had submitted to the committee on platform, but which had been withdrawn by him in the interest of harmony and in the desire that all should agree upon a platform which would be acceptable to all Democrats. Bryan next declared that he had been tricked by the committee on platform for the reason that when the platform was completed and submitted to him he observed in the last paragraph a line reading "Disregarding past differences on questions no longer in issue," and when Bryan said he objected to those words the committee promised him that they should be stricken

"They have not been stricken out." oried Bryan; "they did not keep their promise, and those words are an inferential gold Bryan next criticised the veracity of Mr.

Hill, who had told him in the committee on platform: "I do not know Judge Parker's views on the money question.

spoke after Bryan, and Senator Carmack charged that Bryan in the committee on platform had said that "Judge Parker would be a platform in himself." Bryan inter-rupted Carmack to say that he had never made such a remark. Carmack then continued his speech, insisting that the telegram to Judge Parker should be sent, and Senator Tillman, who had been greatly excited a few hours before, even to the extent of believing that Judge Parker would be compelled to retire as the convention's candidate for President, supported Senator Carmack and chided Bryan for his efforts to disorganize and disharmonize. Representative John Sharp Williams then spoke again and made a personal attack on Bryan. He charged that Bryan could not see that the silver issue was dead and that his attitude of opposition to sending the telegram to Judge Parker meant that Bryan was in for mischief and nothing more. Represen tative Williams challenged Bryan and the convention to say if the silver issue was an issue in this campaign. Not a word came from a delegate in the convention or from a visitor in the gallery, and Bryan, sitting within a few feet of Williams on the platform, remained dumb.

When Williams finished he moved the previous question. Bryan was on his feet n an instant and strode to the front of the platform beside Williams. He waved a sheet of vellow paper on which he had hastily written the amendments which he had decided to ask the convention to add to the telegram to be sent to Judge Parker. Instantly the convention was in an uproar, and Bryan was hooted and hissed. There were loud and repeated calls for "Question! Question! Question!" Bryan saw that the convention was tired of him; in fact, was arrayed against him. It was the first time he or his name had been hissed and hooted in a Democratic national convention. He was cowed and subdued by the reception He faltered, and turned to resume his seat at the same time crying, "I withdraw the amendments to the telegram. Nebraska will vote for New York State's choice for Presi

It was then 12:30 o'clock Sunday morning July 10. There were only 191 votes in opposition to sending the telegram to Judge Parker, while 774 delegates voted to send it The roll call for States for a candidate for Vice-President was then ordered, and within an hour ex-United States Senator Henry

Davis of West Virginia was nominated.

E. G. R.

CIVIL WAR ROMANCE. Woman Who Warned a Lieutenant of Danger in 1862 Becomes His Bride. DES MOINES, Ia., July 17 .- As the culmination of a civil war romance H. R. Merrill of Geneva has gone to Charleston. Mo., to marry Mrs. R. A. Campbell. During the fall of 1862 Lieut. Merrill was sta-

sending a superior force to effect his capture. From that time to this the two have never seen each other. It was only a few weeks ago that he found her and a correspondence sprang up which has the wedding

tioned near Charleston. A young girl

came from her father's farm and warned

the sprightly officer that Gen. Morgan was

SIX DAYS IN NORGE'S BOAT,

WITH NOTHING TO EAT FOR FOUR THREE OF THE SAVED GET HERE

Third Mate Basse Meant to Get Home His Wife and Son and He Did, and Everybody in the Beat Got to Land, Too, Some With Their Heads Punched.

The White Star liner Cedric, which made port Saturday night, brought three survivors of the Scandinavian Line steamer Norge, which struck on Rockall Reef on June 28, last, and went down with more than 600 of her passengers and crew. The three men, August Tornberg, Carl Johansen and Wilhelm Poulsen, had nothing but the clothes on their backs when they boarded the Cedric at Liverpool, but many hours had not passed before a purse was made up by their

fellow voyagers.

Tornberg and Poulsen are married and left large families in Sweden. Johansen, a lad of nineteen, is a Dane who left home to join his elder sister in Chicago. Poulsen was permitted to land yesterday and went to a relative in Perth Amboy. The other two men will be cared for at the Swedish Home, near the Battery, until they secure transportation to the West.

The three men were the centre of a blue eyed tow headed crowd of Scandinavians when THE SUN reporter reached Ellis Island yesterday. They were telling again the

story of the wreck.

Tornberg was on the lower deck of the Norge talking to a sailor when the ship rasped lightly against the reef. A heavy mist hung over the sea. But a few hundred feet ahead, rising high above the water, could be seen the great lonely shaft of Rockall. In another moment there was a terrific crash and Tornberg fell on deck half stunned. He could hear the sound of water rushing into the gaping hole in the bow, and then came the cry: "Man the boats. The ship is sinking."

Immediately the steerage was in a panic. Tornberg regained his feet as the first boatthe one that was dashed against the side by giant wave—was being lowered. He lifted a little girl into this boat only to see her swallowed up by a wave a second later. He turned to assist in the lowering of a second boat when a sea broke over the deck and he was washed off with a hundred others.

Tornberg, although a strong swimmer, was nearly exhausted when Third Mate Basse and another of the crew pulled him into a lifeboat. Tornberg jumped overboard again a moment later and helped rescue Poulsen and Johansen, who were clinging to a piece of timber. In the course of fifteen minutes three sailors and seven passengers, all men, were hauled out of the water, making seventeen in the boat. The last man rescued was so weighted down by the gold sewed in his money belt that he

could not swim more than just enough to keep his head above the surface. The boat had all it would hold and Basse ordered those who were strong enough to lend a hand and row out of the zone of danger. They had not made a hundred yards when the Norge pitched forward and

yards when the Norge pitched forward and disappeared. A boat and hundreds of living and dead who were near the wreck vanished in the vortex.

Basse's boat had aboard a keg of water and a bag of ship's biscuit. It had not gone far when a second boat with twenty-eight men, four women and two children aboard came along with absolutely no provisions. Basse, confident that he would reach St. Kilda, 150 miles away, in forty-eight hours at the latest, gave them two-thirds of his supply. For two days these two boats and a third that joined them on the first night were in company. The men

thirds of his supply. For two days these two boats and a third that joined them on the first night were in company. The men rowed in relays two hours at a time. About midnight on June 30 the wind rose to a gale and the boats drifted apart.

By this time all of the water and all of the biscuits in the boat Basse commanded was gone and the men were tired and sick. Their hands were covered with blisters and Basse and his four sailors had no little difficulty in keeping them at the oars. The man with the gold they could do nothing with. He was sick and lay in the bottom of the boat alternately praying and offering the gold for a piece of bread.

After about ten hours the gale gave way to a cold rain. They caught some water in the bottom of the boat and got a little relief, but sait water soon spoiled the fresh. On the fourth day the men could not work more than an hour at a time at the oars, and on the fifth day not more than half an hour.

work more than an hour at a time at the oars, and on the fifth day not more than half an hour.

They had now been three full days without food or drink and most of them suffered so that they cared little whether they reached land or not. But Basse had left a blue-eyed wife and a two-year-old son in Denmark and meant to see them again. When a man threw down his oar and said he could work no longer Basse would ask him if he had a family. If he had he generally went to work again. If he hadn't Basse tried on him the photograph of his own boy; or, if necessary, punched his head.

On the morning of the sixth day, Basse tore up a number of life preservers and contrived a crazy sail by piecing the coverings together. Late that afternoon this clumsy sail was sighted by one of the crew of the Scotch fishing smack Ratray Bay and in another hour the seventeen men had been taken aboard the smack.

in another hour the seventeen men had been taken aboard the smack?

The rescued could not make the rescuers understand much about what had happened. The smack got to Aberdeen on July 6. The boat with which Basse shared his provisions was picked up by the British steamer Cervona, and all her people were saved. Of the third boat nothing has been heard. Basse went to Copenhagen. The man with the gold went to a hospital.

SCHUMANN-HEINK HERE. The Singer Tells More of Plans for a Comic Opera Appearance.

Mma Schnmann-Heink, sprightly and emotional, despite weight and weather, arrived yesterday from Hamburg aboard the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg. was met by F. C. Whitney, who will be her manager for the next three years; William Rapp, her personal representative, and Paul C. Fischer, whose wife, Daisy Fischer, came here with the contralto.

Mme. Heink kissed the men all around and then told the reporters what she had been doing recently and what she was going to do. She said she had been busy at her villa near Dresden since she went away from New York in June, and that she had attended the wedding of her eldest daughter, Charlotte, to Dr. Grief of Saxony. She mentioned that she had seven other children, and the reporters declared, with a great show of gallantry, that it could not be, as she was positively too young. The

a great show of gallantry, that it could not be, as she was positively too young. The radiance of the contralto's face thereupon reflected so fine a glow on her blue dress that the Ship News expert on sunsets said that they were beaten to death.

On the way to Cuxhaven to take ship Mme. Schumann-Heink said that she had received three pressing telegrams, one from the Prinz Regent Theater at Munich, one from Frau Cosima Wagner and the other from Director Mahlen of Vienna, all asking her to please come and do something for them. But how could she, when she had promised to come here and sing? She is going to Ocean Grove, then to Atlantic City, where she will sing in public concert, and then to Newport, where she will be heard in private concert. Later, she will appear at the musical festival at Milwaukee. On Aug. 1 she will return to New York and begin rehearsing for the comic opera of "Love's Lottery," the music of which was written by Julian Edwards and the libretto by Stanialaus Stange. Mme. Schumann-Heink declared that her entrance into comic opera would not affect her standing as a singer in grand opera, to which she felt sure she could return whenever she liked.

Another passenger by the Hamburg was Director Leon Wachener of the Pabet Theatre in Milwaukee.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"The newest thing I know," said Luther Little, censor, fashioner and distributor of party literature, news and fact at Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "is an attachment to piscatorial narrative that I am afraid will pound trafition out of shape and reduce fish story elling from an art to mere mechanical construction if it should happen to catch on among the angling guild. This is it." And Mr. Little produced the following:

on among the angle of the following:

And Mr. Little produced the following:

STATE OF REODE ISLAND.

NEWFORT, S.S.:

In the town of New Shoreham (Block Island) in the aforesaid county and State, personally appeared before me, John H. Girdner, M. D. personally known to me, who being duly sworn attests that the letter hereto attached i true in every particular.

CHAS. E. PERT,

Notary Public.

Notary Public.

The letter thereto attached was from Dr. J. H. Girdner of this city. The meat of it was that the writer killed, on July 4, off Block Island, fourteen swordfish that weighed 3,400 pounds dressed, and on July 6 twenty-three swordfish that weighed 6,300 pounds dressed.

"I don't mean this affidavit," writes Dr. Girdner, "as any reflection on Col. Jim Jones, Ed Gilmore and others who sit in the Amen Corner and say they have killed fish, for I know they sit there and dare even to tackle sharks. But let 'em dare tackle an affidavit once and bring it in. Then they will hear me call the waiter."

Magistrate in one of the city police courts not long ago on a charge of assault. The complainant was a Hebrew pedler of whips

battered countenance offered indisputable evidence that he had been soundly thrashed. The facts in the case were that the Hebrew sold the Irishman, who was a cabman, a whip. The Irishman started a cabman, a whip. The Irishman started into a store with the whip to get some change, and the pedler became agitated for fear that his whip would be stolen, and sailed into the cabby, who did not have a scratch on him.

The Magistrate listened gravely to the evidence and then said: "It is clear that there was no intention to steal the whip, and therefore, in view of the faces of the contestants my decision is that it was an unavoidable accident."

"The man who could get a corner on the egg market just in little old Manhattar Island alone, "said a produce dealer, "could shut up shop at the end of a year and have a good time for the rest of his life. It takes more than 30,000,000 dozens of eggs a year to keep the island in omelets, eggnogs and the other things that can't be made without eggs. They cost on an average 25 cents a dozen for 'em. That figures up to the neat sum of \$7,500,000, all in hard

cash.

"Those eggs come from all over the country. If New York State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts should turn over to the Manhattan Island market every egg their hens lay, they would no more than supply the demand, so we have to go out West, down South, and even to Canada to get enough."

"At a social gathering at my house the other evening," said a well known New York physician, "I had as guests eight men, every one of whom is or has been a potent factor in the affairs of this city, in politics, finance, the legal and medical professions, journalism and railroad management. It came out that not one of them was a native of the city. Not only was none of them a native New Yorker, but, with one exception, they were all born in isolated rural hamlets or on backwoods farms. The one exception was born in an incorporated village of 1,000 inhabitants. an incorporated village of 1,000 inhabitants.
There was but one college graduate among them. He was a physician. One, a lawyer was graduated from a high school. The old-time district school had provided all the schooling the other five ever had, and one of those, a railroad official, had not attended even a district school since he was 9 years old."

It was 2 A. M. The cop on the corner was holding a conversation with the lone waiter, who stood at the door of the dingy little all night restaurant five or six doors down the cross street. They had to talk very loud to make their voices reach each other, so the stealthy tread of a second cop was unheard by them.

"What's this?" sang out the newcomer as he came within range "Constitution".

"Grafting on your post?" replied the man on the corner. "And what would I be doing that for? All that's left on your post when you get through is a few stale fish balls. Come over on my post and I'll balls. Come over on my post and I'll show you where you can get hit with a highball on every block. See?"

The man who straps you into the seat of a loop-the-loop wagon at Coney Island says that the number of drunks who want to take the thrilling ride for its sobering effect is becoming embarrassing. A Coney Island policeman who fell from grace on the beat

policeman who fell from grace on the beat is said to have discovered the principle. He was pretty far gone when he took a notion to loop-the-loop. He liked itso well that he kept on looping until he'd gone around eight times. When he finished he was as sober as a judge.

The word was passed around, and now the Coney Island visitor who has made too merry has a way of taking the ride before he reports home. Of course, if a man is too far gone the attendant won't take the risk of letting him in the car. It's suggested that the little thrill of fear which you feel when you're whirled upside down does the business.

4-YEAR-OLD EXPLORES WALDORF. A Little Thing in White Who Feels at Home Anywhere.

Dressed all in white, four-year-old Flor ence Obst of 349 West Forty-third street was sent out on the street to play yesterday after her noon dinner.

She strolled over to Eighth avenue and found that thoroughfare so lively compared to her own street that she thought she might as well go further. Her lone exploration tour finally brought her to Fifth avenue and the Waldorf-Astoria loomed big before her. She saw many persons entering the hotel and she went in, too, and trotted about the corridors having the time of her life.

Every once in a while she was held up by somebody, who would insist on shaking hands and asking her name. Florence wasn't the least bit shy. She couldn't give her last name but she knew her first name was Florence and she said so.

She wandered about the hotel for an hour or more. The hotel sleuths looked her over critically and she was so bright and clean they concluded she was living at the hotel. It bored Florence after an hour or so and she found her way to the street through and she found her way to the street through
the Thirty-fourth street door. She made
for the Fifth avenue corner and stood at the
curb waiting for a chance to cross.

"Where are you going, little girl?" asked
Policeman Conboy.

"I want my mamma. I'se lost," replied

"I want my mamma. I se lost, replied Florence.
Conboy took her into the hotel but no one knew her there, although dozens of people remembered seeing her.
"I don't live here," said Florence. "M, house isn't near so big."
The bluecoat escorted Florence over to the Tenderloin station. Every policeman in sight made friends with her. Florence had a good time for the bluecoats sent out

the Tenderioin station. Every policeman in sight made friends with her. Florence had a good time, for the bluecoats sent out and bought candy and fruit for her. She enjoyed her afternoon immensely.

Her mother and father were searching the neighborhood in which they live for her. They visited every friend's house but they could get no trace of Florence. Finally, they went to the police of the West Fortyseventh street station. A general alarm for Florence was sent from there and when it reached the Tenderioin station Florence's holiday was at an end. Her father called and took her home.

Brands of Genuine Scotch and Irish Whiskeys My own importation, old and pure; none bette

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SWEDEN'S STUDENT SINGERS.

LUND UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONS IN CONCERT HERE.

Great Crowd Greets Them at Carnegie Hall-Came to St. Louis Fair-Proeceds of This Trip to Go to Augustana College, an Illinois Institution.

Carnegie Hall was filled vesterday when fifty-five students, or former students, of Lund University, Sweden, sang. The men are a sturdy lot of Norsemen, with deep strong base and clear tenor voices. Their singing is far and away better than that of the American college glee club, though that may be explained partly by the fact that the Swedish student singers were recruited not only from the ranks of the undergraduate body but from former students who are now out in the world as doctors, lawyers and Government officials.

They won their title to the world's championship twice at Paris expositions. With them they had Mr. John Forsell, barytone soloist of the Royal Opera at Stock-

The chorus has been in America a month. coming over primarily to take part in the festivities on Sweden's day, June 24, at

festivities on Sweden's day, June 24, at the St. Louis exposition.

They gave the first concert of their tour in Carnegie Hall on June 16 and since then have sung at twenty-four concerts, going as far west as Denver and singing in Chicago, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg and many other cities.

Gustave Thalberg of Stockholm, the business manager of the tour, estimates that the gross receipts are \$30,000. After the expenses, a little more than half this amount, have been taken out, the entire proceeds go to the establishment of a King Oscar II. scholarship at Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., a Swedish institution.

The tour is under the patronage of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway. The leader is Dr. Alfred Berg, of the University faculty. Prof. O. Tobias Westlin of New York gave two organ soles at the concert.

The concert room was draped with American and Swedish flags and banners. The students made a picturesque appearance carrying their white students care. The students made a picturesque appearance carrying their white student caps with their badge on the front. During the intermissions the men circulated among

intermissions the men circulated among the young women with whom they have become acquainted and completed conquests by distributing miniature reproductions of the caps they wore.

The programme was entirely in Swedish. The numbers were largely the simple folk songs of Sweden and ballads of love and the ancient wars of the country. The number which provoked the greatest applause was a simple descriptive ditty, which according to the programme was "concerning Mollberg's parade at Corporal Bomon's grave." It is one of "Fredman's Epistles.

It seems that Charles Michael Bellmon,

man's Epistles.

It seems that Charles Michael Bellmon, who lived in the period of the American Revolution, improvised and sung to the accompaniment of a zither little odes which concerned his immediate friends, in whose presence the songs were produced. This one, beginning in a very subdued tone, describes a funeral. Each participant receives a few words.

The tone grows louder as the procession

participant receives a few words.

The tone grows louder as the procession passes and then dies down, as at the end, the sexton, tipsy and keeping time to the music with his shovel full of earth, passes. As an encore to this the chorus sang a "Spring Song" composed by Prince Gustaf, who was a brother of the present King. Another characteristic song was "The Peasants' Wedding," a jovial and noisy composition.

Peasants' Wedding," a jovial and noisy composition.

After the regular programme the students sang a "Steamboat Song," waving their caps in farewell at the end. Then hey came back and with caps on their reads gave a genuine students' song.

They sail to-morrow on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. They will give one concert at Malmo, Sweden. Others that had been planned must be abandoned because the Government officials on the tour must get back to duty.

Three Boys Drowned in a Private Reserveir WORCESTER, Mass., July 17.-Timothy J. Sullivan, aged 10, son of James F. Sullivan, and Gerald and George Cowan, 9 years old, twin brothers, sons of John W. Cowan, were drowned yesterday afternoon in the private reservoir attached to the summer home of the late Andrew H. Green.